is intended for the organ. If funds be raised, it is intended to carry out a chancel by purchasing two houses adjoining the east end, the plan proposing the altar perspective to end in a circular window of stained glass. The roofs are open, with dressed timbers, stained oak, and the apex of the middle roof is 45 feet from the floor. The sittings (1,200, two-thirds free) are pews fitted with doors, and open benches. Contract cost of building, with site, upwards of 4,500*l*. Messrs. J. B. and W. Atkinson, of York, were the architects; and Mr. W. Hutchinbridge, jun., contracted for carpentry and joiners' work; Messrs. Dixon and Thomas, masons; Mr. J. Stockton, plasterer; Osmond, slater; J. Smith, glazier; and C. Wright, painter. A font has been presented by the Archdeacon of York; and the oak for the pulpit and reading-desk, by Mr. W. Cavalier, of Whitby. The position of the bell spire has been objected to as rising through the ridge of the roof behind the wall, as if it rested on the interior beams beneath the slating. The ladies of Whitby have laudably exerted themselves in working a rich carpet for the altar floor.

St. Peter's Church, Northampton.—The works preparatory to the restoration of this church have been at length commenced, and several curious discoveries have been made. On pulling down the east wall of the chancel, most ruinous in condition, numerous fragments of Norman work were found to justify the architect in restoration of a Norman east end. One small Norman capital seems to point to a triplet window with detached shafts. A portion of the original gable cross was found, sufficient to indicate the form. The most interesting discovery, however, is said to be the existence of the old chancel one bay further eastward. A silver coin of Charles I., found in the stonework, is thought to mark the period when the curtailment was effected. The funds, it is feared, will not allow of the chancel being rebuilt as desired by many members of the committee, who, with the Marquis of Northampton and others, met Mr. Scott on Tuesday week to view the site.

Shewsocke Church, Cornwall.—The re-opening of the parish church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Shewsocke, took place on 29th ult. The restorations, under the direction of Mr. G. E. Street, architect, consisted in rebuilding east and south walls of chancel, with new windows and stained glass, re-arrangement of seats for choir, and restoration of decorations of altar. The nave and aisle have been untouched, except that some pews have been lowered, and the old pulpit replaced by an open desk. The stained glass is by Wailes. The principal window (of five lights) contains figures under canopies, of St. Peter, the Virgin Mary, our Lord, St. John Evangelist, and St. Paul. Below these are five subjects from the Passion of the Cross; and in small niches in the canopies are figures of the Apostles, &c. The chancel is paved with Minton's tiles. An old niche in the south wall has been restored, and with a corbel below serves for a credence. The sedilia and piscina and pew have been restored, and pew erected. The chancel roof is of oak and of steep pitch. The gable is surmounted with a cross. The east wall is hung with costly stuff, in lines and gold, and crimson and gold alternately. The builders employed were Messrs. W. and T. May, of Devonport. The church, it is felt, may be still further improved by a complete restoring.

THE LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

On Monday in last week, the members of this society made an excursion to Chester, in order to inspect the interesting antiquities and architectural remains of that city. Amongst the Liverpool architects, &c., present were, Mr. Picton, Mr. Holme, Mr. Reed, Mr. Hay, Mr. Howard, and Mr. Boult; and they were met by several members of the Cheshire Society, under the conductorship of the Rev. Canon Slade, who explained the different features of the architecture. The churches of St. John and St. Mary were subsequently inspected.

At the dinner which followed, the chairman, Mr. Picton, remarked, in the course of his address,—that "the Liverpool Society were not merely antiquaries. Like Janus, they had two pair of eyes, one looking into the past, and another looking forward to the future, ready to catch every faint gleam of improvement, and to take advantage of everything which might tend to promote art or science in time to come."

An evening meeting of the Chester Society followed, at which Mr. Ayrton read a paper on the Norman remains of the cathedral. In the course of it, he spoke of the Norman vault situated to the west of the present west cloister, opened at the time the British Archæological Association visited Chester.* This (he said) had been called the *promptuarium*: would they allow him to ask, had it been properly christened? Mr. Ashpitel stood godfather to it, but he waived the honour to Henry the Eighth, on whom, however, Mr. Ayrton thought it was not to be fastened. "We have here," said Mr. Ayrton, "a vaulted chamber of great extent, (about 110 feet,) with four principal entrances, built on a design of imposing continuity, kept carefully unbroken and unfringed on by those minor details which the conveniences necessary to promptuaria imply. We have the whole of the architecture carefully finished for the date, the pillars highly ornate, and almost classically beautiful, and their surface as sharp and unbroken as when they first came from the mason's chisel. I cannot reconcile these facts with an assumption which appears to me to have no authority to support it. I should rather have supposed, from its design and situation—between the abbots' apartments, the refectory, and the convent—that it had been intended for a sort of cloister or ambulatory for the monks' and abbots' dependents to resort to for exercise and recreation; but it is closed on every side, of which we have no instance in a cloister. It contains a fireplace; and the windows by which it was originally lighted all face to the abbots' premises, and not to the convent. I should rather suppose, and I really do think we shall be nearer the truth in this conclusion, that this is no other than the *scoundo ambulacrum*,—a sort of banqueting-room belonging to the abbot's palace.

* See our Seventh Volume, pp. 361 and 376.

NOTES IN THE PROVINCES.

At Lincoln, the other day, five floors of a corn-store successively gave way, from the weight of corn on the top floor.——On Friday in last week the new school-room erected at High Garrett, at the expense of Mr. S. Courtauld, was opened. It is a lofty room, of Gothic architecture, 80 feet long by 30 broad, surmounted by a glass cupola, the walls ornamented with carved wainscot, and a stained glass window at each end.——The public walks (25 miles in length) around the town of Nottingham were opened on Monday week.——The first stone of the Ringwood National Infant School, for two hundred of either sex, was laid on the 28th ult.——Several parties have offered springs of water from the neighbouring hills to the Committee on Fountains at Bath. The water from some of these springs rises to the full height of adjoining houses.——The embellishment of the front space at Lansdowne Crescent, Bath, is contemplated, a plan having been prepared by Mr. J. Meggs with that view.——On Friday in last week, the new Customs Station at Pill, Bristol, was opened. It is built on wharf walls with Stapleton granite, and has a slate roof and projecting cornice. Messrs. Wilcox and Son, of Bristol, were the builders, and Mr. T. Howell, of her Majesty's customs, was clerk of the works. The architect is not named. The cost was about 2,500*l*.——The Wesleyan Chapel at Brynmawr was opened on Sunday week. It is in the Gothic style, and contains 31 windows, five stained in south end, and two stained in north end. The building is in dimensions 90 feet long by 60 wide, and 80 high. The roof is open, and stained in oak; pews low without doors, and free sittings benches with backs. It will hold 1,000 people. The contractor was Mr. E. Jones.——New schools for 600 children, with residences for a master and mistress, are about to be built at Hereford, on a plan furnished by Mr. T. Nicholson, of that city, architect.——The Holyhead harbour engineers are proceeding rapidly with the extension of the sea-walls at the northern breakwater. Upwards of 10,000 cubic feet of stone are on the ground for commencing the great sea-wall. Supplies are obtained from a lofty eminence that overhangs the harbour. The stone, when tipped over into the breakwater, forms in layers of from 12 to 50 feet thick. There are about 1,300 men constantly on the works. The estimated cost of the harbour is 700,000*l*. of which the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company subscribe 200,000*l*. The whole will enclose an area of upwards of 316 acres of sea-room.——Some premises in Lord-street, Liverpool, making together a range of four shop fronts, are in process of alteration into one structure, from designs by Mr. Reed, architect, of that town, and under his inspection. The whole of the ground floor will be thrown into one area, surrounded with counters, and fronted with a range of plate-glass windows, in frames of polished mahogany. The lower windows will require very large plates of glass. The second range consists of a row of arched windows supported by pillars of polished mahogany, with Corinthian capitals. The arches and surmounting cornice are highly ornamented. Statues of Psyche, Hebe, &c. are to be placed on the top of the building.——Some repairs are about to be made in the parish church of Guiseley, on plans furnished by Mr. H. F. Lockwood and Mr. W. Mawson, of Bradford, architects.——On 26th June the Independent Chapel, Ossett, Wakefield, which has just been rebuilt at a cost of upwards of 1,000*l*. exclusive of the old materials, was opened.——The "Captain Cook" monument, in shape of a school with residence, is about to be erected at Martin, in Cleveland, the vicar of which, the Rev. Harrison Taylor, has succeeded in obtaining the means of realising the project.——A new school, to be called the "Brass Crosby School," at Stockton, is talked of, according to the *Gateshead Observer*.——A valuable iron mine it is said has been discovered near Whitehaven. The vein is 18 and 25 feet in thickness, and contains 65 per cent. of iron.——A pier is about to be erected at Inellan, near Dunoon, on the Clyde, designed by Mr. A. Bremner, of Glasgow, architect.

Barry *v.* Reid.—At Nisi Prius, in the Court of Common Pleas, an action of damages, at the instance of Mr. Barry, against Dr. Reid, came on for trial on 6th instant. The cause of complaint was that Dr. Reid had charged Mr. Barry with forging a document to be transmitted to the Woods and Forests. Justice Wilde, however, regarded the question as one of privileged communication, and expressed his opinion that it was quite clear that these gentlemen, who had unfortunately been unable to understand each other, had brought this matter before the Court in order to try the merits of their respective plans, and he thought it was not fair to keep twelve gentlemen there to try a question which could only be properly investigated by men of science. The only question properly before the jury was, whether the defendant intended to impute forgery to the plaintiff, or merely that he had made misstatements of what had taken place: he did not think the action maintainable, and recommended that the jury be discharged. The charge of "forgery," or rather of "wilful misstatement," which Dr. Reid seems to have imagined was synonymous with forgery, was withdrawn before the case came into court. Dr. Reid still adhering to his statement that there were great mistakes. Consent was then given that the jury be discharged, and a formal verdict of "not guilty" was entered for the defendant. Were this Mr. Barry's only grievance, the public might consider him wrong in taking any notice of it: but we must suppose that it is merely one of many grievances, which, even though they were wholly insignificant severally, may become an intolerable nuisance in the aggregate. The present instance, therefore, is to be regarded, probably, more as a specimen of a class—as the overflowings of a brimful cup—than as any proper index to the sum total of annoyances that may render even a trifle an addition unendurable.

Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's.—A Parliamentary return gives the total amount of money received from visitors to Westminster Abbey, in the year 1849, as 905*l*. The same paper states that the sum received from visitors to St. Paul's, in 1849, was 4,561*l*., which is divided among the four vergers for their own individual benefit.

To learn how to use OCR and PDF Compression visit our website